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Electro Galvanic Machine, and six tight Japan Tin Boxes, &c. &c.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolios, Portmanteaus, and Cigr-Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co. received per last mail a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, wooden ditto of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

ROSSELET & Co. would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

FOR SALE.—AT NANSEE PARPIAS, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort.—White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets; Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

NANSEE PARPIA.
Sept. 21st 1863.

THE undersigned are now prepared to receive orders for Galvanised Corrugated Iron, just about to be landed ex *Sea Park*.

They have also just received per the *City of Edinburgh* and other Ships from arrivals of—

Cast Iron, and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, &c.
Beams and Scales, with Weights.
Tools for Engineers and Contractors, &c.
Lift and Force Pumps.
Portable Steam Engines.
Bar Plate and Sheet Iron, &c.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of

McGOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 25.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
Bombay 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE	do.	,,	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	,,	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	,,	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	,,	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	,,	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	,,	8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	,,	25
St. GEORGE, do. do.	do.	,,	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,,	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	,,	20
Do. do. do.	do.	,,	18
Do. do. SS. ESTERIA, (Bombay bottled)	do.	,,	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	,,	25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TENNENT'S BEER.—Fresh supplies of this favorite brand, recently landed, are for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned—

PALE ALE in quarts	At Rs.	5	per dozen.
Do. in pints	,,	3	,,
PORTER in quarts	,,	4	,,
Do. in pints	,,	2½	,,

25th Sept., 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs F. Giesler & Co. London:—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.			
Moselle, do.	do.	1	,,
Sherry, do.	do.	3	,,
Claret, do.	do.	2	,,
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes		½	,,

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing		3 doz.	each.
Sherry, do.	do.	3	,,
Brandy, do.	do.	1	,,
Old Tom, do.	do.	1	,,
Whiskey, do.	do.	1	,,

W. NICOL & Co.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 36
Red	Pale Dry	,,	,, 30
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	,,	,, 24
White do.			
Brown do.		,,	,, 22
Yellow do.			
MADEIRA, very old		,,	42
PORT—			
Black Seal	Matured Fruity	Quarts	,, ,, 30
Do.	Do.	Pints	,, ,, 15
Red Seal		Quarts	,, ,, 24
Do.		Pints	,, ,, 13
CLARETS—			
Chateux Margeaux			,, 34
Do. Leoville			,, 28
St. Julien			,, 22
Medoc			,, 16
Do.		Pints	,, 9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's			,, 45
Do. Do.	Do.	Pints	,, 24
Do. Do.	Cuailles		,, 45
Do. Do.	... Do.	Pints	,, 24
Do. Do.	De St. Marceaux & Co.'s		,, 41
Do. Do.	Do.		,, 24
Do. Do.	A De Paul's	Quarts	,, 40
Do. Do.	Do.	Pints	,, 24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	By Deinhard and Jordan		,, 39
Do. Moselle			,,

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AN FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 19th October 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 15/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	98½
Madras	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	239 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	140 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	290 prem.
Bank of India	250	.....	2 discount.
Broker's Banking Co.	200	12 do.	12 prem.
Oriental Bank	250	2½ do.	57 ex-div.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	60 to 62 prem. [ex-div
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	70 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	151 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	.....	40 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	151 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	42 do.	415 prem.
Royal Bank of India	70	.....	3 prem. [ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	53 pr. ct. pm. [ex-div.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	As. 28,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,500	900 do.	As. 26,500 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 per share.	As. 19,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	550 per share.	As. 2,000 pm. p. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share.	As. 34,500 [pm.
Do. B „	5,000	.....	(per share)
Franc Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	As. 26,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	800	.....	As. 1,000 to 1,500 pm.
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New 4,20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	As. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. Ry. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. annl.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	As. 75 prem.
Manockji Fitzsimjee Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 15 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs.p. share.	Rs. 290 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	As. 100 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	....	Rs. 1,100 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	19,000	Rs. 12,000	As. 3,000.
Bonded Warehouse	200	.....	No purchasers.
House and Land Investment Company	200	.....	33.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....	3,500 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	500 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Par.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	30) dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	100 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan..... .... 102½
„ Loan 1855-56 .....
„ Loan 1852-53 ..... } 96½ to 97
„ Loan 1854-55 .....
New Five per Cent. Loan..... 106
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan..... 116 prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	....	10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	„	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	„	240
Carolus	„	300
Mexican Dollars	„	225
German Crowns	„	213
Five-Franc Pieces	„	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	„	196½
Gold Leaf	....	19-9-0

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) .....£3 2s. 6d. to £3 12s. 6d.
„ (Seed) .....£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To London (Cotton) .....£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. 0d.
„ (Seed) .....£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China .....
To Clyde ..... } No offers.
To Hull .....
To Calcutta and back ..... Rs. 17 to 18

(PRICES CURRENT (17th Oct. 1863.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba		
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	600 to 602
New Dhollera, (ready.)	„	602 to 605
New Bhowngugur, (ready.)	„	602 to 605
New Oomrawuttee	„	545 to 550
New Comptu, (ready.)	„	575 to 580
New Dharwar Sawginned	„	665 to 670
New Barsee and Nuggur	„	535 to 540
New Veersaul	„	550 to 555
New Khandeish	„	515 to 520
New Pornachee	„	555 to 560
New Accote	„	570 to 575
New Mangalore	„	500 to 502
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,610.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 7 2 to 7 3 per cwt		
Rapeseed, Guzerat	„	10 to 6 12
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	„	32 to 33
	„	38 to 39
Niger	„	27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
	Punjaub	Cowin	Mauritius 21 Sept.
17	Phlox (s)	Moylan	Surat 16 October.
18	Johnston Castle (s)	Main	Surat 17 Oct.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
Oct. 16	Lady Franklin	Rowle	Moulmain.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, from Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. Halmer, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Bates and Dr. Hardinge.

Per Ship *Gorilla*, from Shanghai.—Major Lieut. Hunt, Lieut. Chambers, Lieut. Peacock, Dr. Lemm, 6 Native passengers, 1 European seaman, 500 troops, Mr. Shio, Mrs. Jefferson and 2 children.

Per Steamer *Punjab*, from Mauritius.—5 Natives deck.

Per Steamer *Johnston Castle*, from Surat, Mr. Harrison and 134 Adults.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 17TH OCTOBER 1863.

Salsette.—500 bundles rapeseed, 250, cwt., Frangopulo Agelarto and Co.

Aaron Brown.—63 bales cotton, 220½ cwt., Toolsidass Vuruzdass; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Damoder Hurridass.

Sea Park.—85 bales wool, 105 cwt., Virjee Samjee; 70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., Hurry Bhaujee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Sugun, Hormusjee and Co.

Preston Castle.—74 bundles hemp, 55 cwt., Soondurjee Mooljee; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Woomersy Mooljee.

Lancastrian.—251 bales cotton, 879 cwt., Khutow Khimjee; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur.

Elephalet Greely.—60 bales cotton, 180 cwt., Dyal Khimjee.

Lord Palmerston.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Leggatt and Co.; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Damjee Walljee and Co.; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., F. Chambers; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Ramjee Khatesy; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Momud Pereira and Co.

City of Brussels.—1,000 bundles rapeseed, 500 cwt., Frangopalo Agelarto and Co.; 30 bales cotton, 105 cwt. Framjee, Sands and Co.; 115 bales cotton, 402½ cwt. Pudoonay Virjee and Co., 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt. Ramjee Khatesy.

Tythonus.—500 bundles rapeseed 250 cwt., Frangopul Agelarto and Co.

Euroclydon.—110 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Topun Anderjee.

Baron Renfrew.—75 bales cotton, 262 cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Summerlee.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Luckmichund Nursee's Sons.

Annot Lyle.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Topun Anderjee.

India.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Heerjee Bhimsey and Co.

Brandale.—210 bales cotton, 735 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.

Maharatha.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Hehneman.—60½ bales cotton, 211½ cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee and Co.

Flying Venus.—150 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

For Havre.

Monpertius.—26 bags gingelyseed, 38 cwt., Jules Siegfried and Co.

Robertson.—110 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., F. Chambers.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

510	Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone—W. Nicol & Co.	
815	Charente (s), City of Carlisle, Pentreath—Peel, Cassel & Co.	July 31
710	Coleroon, Hall—Peel, Cassels & Co.	July 15
645	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	
856	Confidence, Heily—W. Nicol & Co.	
491	Dorothy, Bruce.	
1153	East, Boyd.	Aug. 28
927	Edmund Graham, McIntyre.	
1066	Egeria, Pollock—Martin, Young & Co.	
469	Euryxus, Fyers.	
849	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.	July 20
1061	Gilbert Thomson, Cooper—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 11
1168	Glasgow, Taylor.	June 18
	H. M. Ss. Aroost.	
1036	Marian Moore, Monce.	Aug. 17
731	Percy Douglas, Hunson.	
956	Preston, Moffett—Lyon Brothers & Co.	July 4
824	Queen of the North, Coombie—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 24
2348	Rangoon (s), Burne—P. & O. Co.	Aug. 31
861	Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.	
893	Sebastian Cabot, Morgan.	
1231	Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 21
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
1045	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	July 31
930	Southampton, Limstrong.	
1901	St. Hilda, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 3
	Tweed.	
1064	Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	Sept. 3
1047	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 10
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
1133	Admiral Lyons, Thompson—Robinson, & Co.	June 19
834	Adristic, Scott.	
1001	Algiers, Buchannan.	
847	Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 31
1324	Belgravia, Pentreath—Lyon Brothers & Co.	July 15
1282	Canova, Hayes—W. Nicol & Co.	July 2
766	Coromandel, Smith.	July 17
590	Ceylon, Latham.	
1059	Charger, Smyth.	June 19
713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
1130	Cicero, Alexander.	Aug. 30
1478	Cimber, Upperholdt	July 31
1073	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	
680	Clyde, Jourdain—E. Bates & Co.	July 14
760	Dorothy—G. S. King & Co.	Aug. 7
1915	Ellen Bates, Lowrie—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 7
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.	July 18
937	Flower of the Forest, Beasley—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 2
1346	Harmonides, Moran—Tady and Sorabjee.	
845	Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.	Aug. 27
1498	James Smith, Savoury.	May 30
843	Jamsetjee Carsetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	
686	Iduna, Sandberg.	July 28
978	Kildare, Hedcock—E. Bates & Co.	June 29
	Malvern, Clarkson.	July 17
965	Margaret Faulkner.	
	Mariana, Brown.	
747	Mission, Shaw.	
811	Monarch, Calhoun.	April 29
	Montrose—Remington & Co.	
643	Moreno, Waring.	
697	Morning Star, Tavenner—Canjee Liladhur & Co.	
1082	Palinurus, Tegan.	Aug. 1
1117	Protector, Cork.	Aug. 1
1337	Queen of the Seas, Peters.	Aug. 29
737	Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Aug. 29
641	Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
1101	Shannon.	
264	Stursy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
776	Superb, Bonner.	Aug. 13
982	Trenton, Walker.	Aug. 29
1319	Uncas, Greely.	Aug. 2
1250	Victoria Cross—Coupland & Co.	
1131	War Chief, Logan.	Aug. 1
1015	William Carvill, Copeland.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1073	Zambia, Miller.	
	FROM LONDON VIA TABLE BAY.	
899	Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co.	July 30
	FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.	
184	Fairy Rock, Robilliard.	July 25
346	Junna, Phillips.	July 15
1061	Kirkham, Routledge,	
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.	
909	Khimjee Odowjee, Salt—E. Bates & Co.	June 25
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
	Baron Macauley, Cunningham.	July 3
998	Diadem.	
1343	George A. Holt, Robinson.	May 22
909	Rosalie, Williams—Lyon, Brothers & Co,	
	FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.	
	Enfield, Reed.	
	FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.	
1100	Eldorado, Hayes.	
560	Tailulas, Percival.	June 28
	FROM BANGKOK.	
890	Prince of Wales, Winckler.	
	FROM CARDIFF.	
427	Enterprise, Hayes.	
810	Fort Regent.	
	FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.	
1055	Englishman, Hardwick.	May 22
1134	Epaminondas, Heagley.	
960	Falkland, Pender.	
346	Jane Francis, McIntosh.	May 28
533	Neptune, Veary.	
	Statelie, Banks—Coupland & Co.	July 18
	FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.	
750	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	
	FROM SYDNEY.	
1204	Princess of Wales—Grey & Co.	
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
1057	Gledstone.	
1724	Eagle, Cuthbert.	Aug. 1
428	Malvern.	
867	Mogul.	July 3
	FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.	
1047	Beaumonde.	
1047	Euxine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.	
1199	Baden.	July 3
469	Chasley.	
780	Manlius	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYFORE.	
471	Aon.	
1127	Earlof Elgin.	July 31
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
1180	Birmah (s) B. I. S. N. Co.	
990	City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co.	July 15
813	City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
698	City of Benares, McMillan.	
680	Euphrates (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.	
	Outram (s).	
	FROM BOURDEAUX.	
820	Moonlight—Farnham & Co.	
	FROM BORDEAUX.	
	Barthe et Louise, Le Blanc—Robert Frith & Co.	
	FROM CHINA.	
477	Good Success.	
	Arabbay, Marr,	
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
1094	Africa.	
690	Aristidei,	
467	Asterod, Gardener.	
1402	Clydesdale.	
826	Clymene.	
1056	Day Dream	
894	Futehool Aziz.	Aug. 26
368	Faluca Sadan.	
1010	Latona.	
664	Mary Ann.	
1189	Neptunes Car—MacNee & Co.	
1494	Renown (s). Siegger—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
1239	Royal Alfred.	
2033	Red Jacket.	
905	Southern Rights.	
806	Shan Shah.	July 25
1490	Sheve Donard, Merwanjee Melissa.	
1345	Sir John Mandeville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 26
	FROM MOULMEIN.	
	Agincora.	Sept. 10
	Ocean Belle.	Sept. 14
426	Peter Clinton, Bragdon.	Sept. 30
1020	Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 30
	W. M. Peek—Cohen & Co.	
	FROM SINGAPORE.	
765	Faize Allum.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

738	Akbar, Pizzey.	Aug. 8
477	Albion, Hughes.	
	Gay mers, Mott.	Aug. 1
657	Elinor Bowden.	May 5
836	Frederick Basil, Laws.	
1459	Herefordshire, Walkers.	July 28
618	Lady Macdonald, Bunnell—Fleming & Co,	June 3
	Mudge, Stewart.	
257	Telegraph, Jones.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
396	Briarley.	July 15
548	Melody, Janes.	June 11
461	Richard Cobden, Randall.	Aug. 7
	FROM THE CLYD .	
783	Assaye, Andrews.	July 15
578	Fortitude, Booth.	May 16
515	Glenmessen, Burt.	June 29
364	Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co.	June 28
599	Index, McLeod.	
1072	Merwanjee Framjee, Pike.	
	Roxana, Spittal.	June 29
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
675	Alipore, Fleming & Co.	
	Appolina, Weighell.	
	Jason, Le Marchee.	July 10

BENGAL.

The telegraph of Oct. 5, announced the arrivals of the *Clydesdale*, McGregor, from Liverpool 16th June; *Futtay Moombarack*, Walmsley, from Muscat 17th Sept.; *Willoria Cole*, Tothill. (port unintelligible) 16th Aug.; *Stirling Castle*, Davidson, from Liverpool 1st July; *Arabbay*, Marr, from Hong-Kong 27th July; touched at Singapore 14th Sept.; and *Malta*, Nacoda, from Muscat 31st Aug.; touched at Cannanore 19th Sept.

The telegraph of Oct. 6 announced the arrivals of the *L. B. Humayoon*, *Thomas Seddon*, *Nile*, *L. B. Hall*, *Julliet*, *Portolus*, *Lady Clarendon*, *Ca-tine*, *Comet*, *Talulla*, *Futtay Sultan*, *Pudel*, *Akes*, *Baaha*, and *Kurrachee*, particulars not received.

The telegraph of Oct. 7, announced the arrivals of the *J. L. Hall*, Richardson, from Sydney 18th Aug. *Kurrachee*, Cottier, from Bombay 13th Sept.; touched at Sudasheygher 14th, Mangalore 15th, Cannanore 16th Calicut 17th, Cochin 18th, Tuticorin 20th, Coombe 22nd, Madras 28th, Coconada 30th, Vizagapatam 2nd Oct. Bimlipatum 2nd, and False Point 4th; *Comet*; Persier, from Madras 30th Sept.; *L. B., Lebsque*, from Mauritius 6th June; *Georges et Juliette*, Fabre, from Pondicherry 25th Sept.; *Nile Queen*, (port not mentioned) 19th June; touched at Madras 27th Sept.; *Humayoon Shah*, Nacoda, from Muscat 5th Sept; touched at Allepee 22nd; *Nusser*, Ahmed, from Jeddah 18th July; touched at Bombay 31st Aug., and Cochin 17th Sept.; *Lady Clarendon*, Wilkie, from Liverpool 4th July; *Futty Sultan*, Naroda, from Bombay 4th September; touched at Cannanore 19th Sept.; Tellicherry 19th Sept., Cochin 20th Sept.; *Thomas Seddon* Dodd, from Bombay 16th Sept.; *Pactolus* Allaire, from Madras 29th Sept.; *Pudel* Kaleklosel, from Otago 29th July; touched at Bobby Island 31st Aug.; *Carita* Son, from Bourbon 13th Sept.; *Merdo-a Fordyce*, from Liverpool 20th June; *Lochnagar* Charter from Penang 13th Sept.; *Birkley*, Purdy, from Bombay 21st Sept.; *Phatteh Barry Iron*, Duke and *Feroan*, particulars not received.

The Telegraph of Oct. 8, announced the arrival of the *Arnot*, particulars not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 17.

Sexton, Assistant-Surgeon, 5th B.N.L.I., on duty, from Shanghai.

Taylor, Major W. W., 5th Regt. N.L.I., on duty from Shanghai.

Annesley, Major Staff Corps, on duty, from Panwell.

Eden, Captain M., Assistant Quarter Master General, sick leave, from Poona.

Robinson, Captain 5th Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Poona.

Hunt, Lieut. R. A. C., 5th N.L.I., on duty, from Shanghai.

Chambers, Lieut. R. M., 5th N.L.I., on duty, from Shanghai.

Leacock, Lieut. F. S., 5th Regt. N.L.I., on duty, from Shanghai.

Edward Hardinge, Assistant Surgeon, 18th Royal Artillery, to join, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 17.

Woodhouse, Lieut. Staff Corps, on duty, to Surat.

Robertson, Captain J. F., H. M.'s 24th Regt. N.I., to rejoin to Baroda.

The Hon'ble C. Thinger, 6th Dragoons, to rejoin, to Mhow.

Robinson, Captain 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, to Baroda.

Hodgkinson, Major C., 28th Regt., N. I., to Baroda.

GARRISON ORDERS.—OCT. 16TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

Bombay, Saturday, 17th October 1863.

Her Majesty's 103rd Regt., will furnish the Officer for the Castle Guard.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The European Troops in Garrison will attend Divine Service to-morrow as follows.

Colaba Church.

Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment and Details at the Colaba Sanitarium at 6 P. M.

2. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

3. The Committee directed to assemble in the 4th Para of yesterday's orders, of which Major Kempt 103rd Regiment was nominated President, is postponed until further orders in consequence of the claimant for pension having left Bombay.

4. Corporal Lennard 3rd Dragoon Guards, and 2 Privates arrived this morning from Poona on escort duty are attached to Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment and will be sent to rejoin by the half past two o'clock train on Monday. The Non Commissioned Officer to be directed to attend at the Brigade Major's Office that day en route to the stations to take charge of the Kit of private Sullivan's.

5. A Committee, composed as under, will assemble on Monday next at 11 A.M. at the office of the Principal Commissary of Ordnance in the Castle, to examine such men of the detail of Gun Lascars attached to the Harbour defences as may wish to volunteer for the Corps of Sappers and Miners and Native Infantry, and to fix the amount of gratuities and travelling allowances of the Lascars discharged under para 17 of G. G. O. No 665 of the 15th September 1863.

President.—Lieutenant Colonel Murray, Royal Artillery.

Members.—One Subaltern 18th Regiment N. I.

The Adjutant 1st Regiment N. I.

6. The Officer Commanding Right Wing 3rd Regiment N. I. has permission to detach to the Head Quarters of the Regt. at Mallicaum such men as belong to the Companies there stationed and they will proceed in charge of the Subaltern expected at Tannah with details for the Regt. Wing.

7. At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, the Invalids and Sick of Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment and 29th or 2nd Bidoch Regiment N. I., arrived from China are to be accommodated in the Hospital of the 21st Regiment N. I.

After Orders.

With reference to Garrison Orders para 5 of this day's date, the Committee of which Lieutenant Colonel Murray, is President, will assemble on Wednesday next, the 21st instant, instead of Monday.

Bombay, Sunday, 18th October 1863.

The 21st Regiment N. I. will furnish the Officer for the Castle Guard, also the Adjutant for the day to-morrow.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 16th October 1863.

The following appointments are made in the Barrack Department in succession to 2nd Class Barrack Master Coleman, deceased.

3rd Class Barrack Master H. Knapman to be 2nd Class Barrack Master at Aden, and will proceed to join as soon as relieved.

Barrack Serjeant John George is appointed 3rd Class Barrack Master at Neemuch, vice Knapman, and will proceed to join forthwith.

Acting Barrack Serjeant George Kent is confirmed in his appointment, vice George.

Serjeant Jones 33rd Foot, is appointed acting Barrack-Serjeant at Ahmednuggur to complete to Establishment.

With reference to G. O. C. No 668, of the 12th August last. Lieutenant and Adjutant Hogg of the Poona Horse, will proceed and rejoin his Corps.

Referring to G. O. C. No. 550 of the 27th June, Captain J. Miles, Staff Corps, is transferred to do duty with the 11th Regiment N. I. and directed to join.

Serjeant and acting Laboratory Man William Coard of the Unattached List, is permitted to join the 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery at his own request in the rank of Gunner.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.—OCT. 15TH 1863.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG C.B.,

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 17th October 1863.

The Commander of the *Semiramis*, is directed to receive on board and accommodate with a passage to Muscat, Lieut.-Colonel H. Disbrowe, Political Agent, also one Private Clerk and five servants.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th, October, at Cavel, the wife of Mr. E. D'Souza, of Messrs Finlay, Scott & Co.'s, of a son.

On the 12th October, at Belgaum, the wife of Charles Pritchard, Esquire, Civil Service, of twin sons.

At Barrow's Lane, Bombay, on the 16th October, Mrs. S. A. Bragnara, of a daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 7th instant, the wife of Captain Lint, H. M.'s M. Army of a son.

On the 9th instant, at Bangalore, the wife of Samuel J. Arrathoon, Esq., of a son.

At St. Thomas's Mount, Madras, on the 6th instant, the wife of Assistant Apothecary J. W. Wayne, Medical Department, of a daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 9th, October the wife of the Rev. Henry J. Sykes of a son.

At 2, London Street, Calcutta, on the 4th Oct., the wife of Charles Pillard, Esq., of a son.

At Fairy Hall, Dum Dum, on the 5th Oct., the wife of John Newmarch, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the Circular Road Chapel, Calcutta, on the 5th Oct., by the Revd. A. Leslie, the Revd. W. Etherington, to Emelie Charlotte, third daughter of J. B. Biss, Esq.

At St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 2nd Oct., by the Rev. H. Monie, Colonel Henry Palmer, R. M. I. Army, to Mary, Widow of the late J. R. Fraser, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Poona, on the 14th October, Euphemia Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Samuel Stevenson, Sub-Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey Tanna and Rutnagherry, aged 23 years 2 months 15 days.

At Nazarah, Upper Assam, on the 27th August, William Robinson, Esq., Inspector in the Department of Public Instruction.

At No. 10, Chowringhee Lane, on the 7th Oct., Mrs. Helen Hollingbery, aged 64 years.

On Sunday 11th instant, aged 33 hours, James Parkes, son of the Rev. Henry Sykes, Wesleyan Missionary.

Letter to the Editor.

A CONTRADICTION.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the paragraph in your issue of this date stating that I had been appointed Manager of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Bank Corporation, it is totally without foundation, and no such appointment has been offered to me.—I beg to remain, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

NUSSERWANJI EDULJI.

Bombay, 17th October 1863.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mailper P. & O. Company's Steamer will be closed on THURSDAY, the 29th October 1863, at 7 o'clock P.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of Sonnas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

	Via Marseilles.			*Via Southampton.*		
Weight under	½ ounce...	Rs. 0	6 8	Rs.	0 4 0	
„	1 „ ... „	0	13 4	„	0 8 0	
„	2 „ ... „	1	10 8	„	1 0 0	
„	3 „ ... „	2	8 0	„	1 8 0	

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th October.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mail monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bagla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters, &c., for the PERSIAN GULF, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bagla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

CALENDAR—OCTOBER.—1863.

First Quarter ...Tuesday 20d. 6h. 56.7m. A.M.
Full Moon.....Monday 26d. 10h. 46.5m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	19	Mars rises at 5h. 15m.	5 56	5 34	3 13	3 41	
Tues.	20	Mars sets at 5h. 3m	5 57	5 33	4 12	4 48	
Wed.	21	Daybreak at 4h 43m	5 57	5 32	5 8	6 13	
Thur.	22	Twilight ends 6.47	5 58	5 32	6 5	7 24	
Fri.	23	Jupiter rises at 6.11.	5 58	5 31	8 14	8 45	
Sat.	24	Jupiter sets at 5.41.	5 58	5 31	9 10	9 12	
Sun.	25	21st Sunday after Trinity.	5 59	5 30	9 37	10 2	

Date 18th October. Times—Sh. 1m. Sh. 7.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Monday 19th.—Dean Swift died, 1745.—Cornwallis surrendered to Washington in Virginia, 1789.

Tuesday 20th.—Congress of Troppau, 1820.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.

Wednesday 21st.—Siege of Assoorghur, 1803.—Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.

Thursday 22nd.—Battle of Buxar, 1764.

Friday 23rd.—Battle of Edgehil, 1643.—Battle of Cutterah with the Rohil as, 1794.—Battle of Balaklava, 1854.

Saturday 24th.—Peace of Westphalia, 1648.—Mansion House founded, 1739.

Sunday 25th.—Battle of Agincourt, 1415.—George II. died, 1760.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

Gentlemen whose names are omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Oct. 4	KURRACHEE	Oct. 10
AGRA	Oct. 8	LAHORE	Oct. 7
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 8	LONDON	Sept 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 22	MADRAS	Oct. 13
BANGALORE	Oct. 13	MALTA	Sept. 24
COCHIN	Oct. 10	MEERUT	Oct. 9
CALCUTTA	Oct. 9	OUDH	Oct. 13
CAPE	Aug 3	PUNJAUB	Sept. 30
CEYLON	Oct. 1	PENANG	Sept. 20
DELHI	Oct. 8	RANGOON	Sept. 18
FRANCE

with Colonel James or any other Officers whose advice he may consider necessary, the expenses which may be incurred being met by a Contingent Bill. The results of the experiments should be reported to Government, in order that if found successful the operations may be extended to the other Surveys.

18. The method of mapping hills which has been introduced by Captain Elphinstone's paragraph 28. Collector's paragraph 15. Revenue Commissioner's paragraph 21. Captain Elphinstone into the Khandeish Survey is, as remarked by the Collector, very ingenious, and is stated to add much to the neatness and accuracy of the maps. Captain Elphinstone's recommendation that the method be adopted in the Military College at Poona will be brought to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

GUZERAT.

16. The operations conducted by the Guzerat Survey during the year Captain Prescott's Report. Revenue Commissioner's paragraphs 22 and 22. reported on call for no special notice from Government, beyond the remark that, notwithstanding the Officers of this Survey had to contend with great difficulties, owing to the unhealthiness of the districts in which their Establishments were employed, a very good out-turn of work has been shown.

20. His Excellency the Governor in Council entirely concurs in the favourable opinion Revenue Commissioner's paragraph 24. expressed by the Revenue Commissioner as to the able and efficient manner in which the several Officers of the Surveys of the Northern Division mentioned in his 24th paragraph have performed their duties during the year under review, and which are considered by Government to be very creditable to those Officers, and deserving of commendation.

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

POONA.

MAJOR Alfred William Lucas arrived at this station from Kurrachee on the 14th instant, and assumed charge of the Office of Assistant Commissary General P. D. A.

Captain Mignon is shortly expected to assume charge of the Poona Commissariat when Major Lucas will proceed to Bombay to take up his appointment of Acting Deputy Commissary General.—*Observer, October* 17.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION OF WESTERN INDIA.—Dr. Haug's Lecture on "Confucius, the Sage of China," was delivered on Wednesday evening last, to an audience rather select than numerous, for it consisted only of the Revd. Mr. Fenton, Major Sandwith, Mr. Wordsworth, and Sir Alexander Grant. As there was no reason why these Gentlemen, having came, should be disappointed of the object they came for because others had not the same interest in the subject, Dr. Haug read the lecture to them.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

THAT noble institution, the Military Fund of the Bengal Army, has, like the other funds, begun to shrink and lose sap, and unmistakably to feel the withering influence of the new order of things. From the accounts of the Military Fund, just made up, it appears that the institution is still on the right side of the books, for a surplus income of 40,000 rs., but it is steadily declining, and its decadance will become more serious every year. It will scarcely be believed that the number of widows incumbent upon the fund is but a few short of eight hundred; and that, for their maintenance, is annually disbursed the enormous sum of fifteen lakhs of rupees or £150,000. We may safely say that this is the noblest benevolent institution in the world, and one the inevitable demise of which is much to be regretted.—*Englishman, Oct.* 7.

IT is astonishing how stringent a government can be in matters of routine that concern the restriction of common sense when mere popular wants are concerned. The course of business all over India is stayed by the irregular and uncertain recurrence of no end of Native holidays scattered broadcast throughout the year. But when a breathing space is sought by the European community of some short length of time, as the close of the exhausting rainy season, the government "cannot see" the difference between a whole fortnight of relaxation, and a ten days' hurry to "go somewhere" and get back in the middle of a broken week. A fortnight would enable Ditchers to run up by rail and delight themselves with the glories of Delhi and Agra. Nine days enable them to do nothing beyond lounging them through, and wishing the old days had enabled them to enjoy themselves. Commencing business on the Thursday in a second holiday week is a mere aggravation of the horrors of the close of the rains in Bengal. We hope the Chamber of Commerce, the Banks, and the Trades' Association will set the government an example of common sense, and by mutual agreement make the holiday a real one for a fortnight for every body, excepting always for the unfortunate few of the Fourth Estate, who are beyond the pale of holiday-redemption.—*Id.*

THE Sittana fanatics, as they are called, will soon be read a lesson which we hope will consign them to a disagreeable state of quiet and inactivity for the next five or six years, or as long as they shall remember its teachings, which period will be in exact proportion to its leniency or severity. A British force has been ordered out to take the field against these aggressors, under the direction of Major General J. Garvock, C.B., commanding at Peshawur, and composed as follows:—The 1st Bn. 7th Regt. N.I.; the 1st Bn. 1st Royal Bengal Fusiliers; the 3rd (Renny's) Sikhs; the Guides, and the 13th Bengal Cavalry, with the mountain train artillery;—in all about four thousand men. This force ought, notwithstanding the difficulty of the country to be operated in, to give a good account of the Sittanas; upon whom, as unprovoked aggressors, severe and summary punishment should be this time inflicted.—*Englishman, Oct.* 6.

THE Horse Guards are carrying out the rules and regulations of the service, as regards officers belonging to regiments engaged in, or proceeding to this New Zealand war, fairly and impartially. We have seen that Sir H. Havelock has been ordered to leave his Staff appointment in England to join his regiment, the second battalion H. M.'s 18th Royal Irish, in the field, and has passed along *viâ* Galle, to his destination; Colonel J. M. Primrose, the senior Lieutenant Colonel of H. M.'s 43rd L. I., now about to embark for the seat of war, has received a similar order, and vacates his Staff appointment as Deputy Adjutant General of the Madras army, to join and command his regiment in the field, whither he also will find his way by the P. & O. route to the Southern colonies.—*Id.*

IT is not often that a removed or abdicated monarch returns to his throne and the seat of his power and government; but we understand that government has prepared an instance of such reinstatement by the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel P. H. Haughton, now a Commissioner in Assam, to succeed Lieutenant Colonel Tytler as King of the Andaman Islands, the government of which he formerly held. The salary of the King is, we understand, to be raised, and will, in future be Rs. 1,750 a month. We were near adding another cypher when thinking of the life, of which it may well be said,

> Better dwell in the midst of alarms,
> Than reign in this horrible place.

—*Id.*

THE REV. A. DUFF, D.D.

A MEETING of the pupils of the Rev. Alexander Duff, D.D., LL.D., was held in the hall of the Free Church Institution on Friday, the 2nd October, 1863, at 7½ P. M., for taking into consideration the best means of showing their affection and gratitude to their revered teacher.

Amongst the visitors were observed Dr. Robson, Baboo Wopendramohun Tagore, Baboo Hurromohun Chatterjee, the Revd. T. Sandys, Coomar Harendra Krishna Deb Bahadoor, Baboo Kanaylell Dey, Cower Suttyanund Ghoshall Bahadoor, Baboo Kristnochundra Bose, Baboo Bhoyechurn Mullick Ray Bahadoor, S. Gweelin, Esq, the Hon'ble Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose, Baboo Koylash Chunder Chatterjee, and J. Sanders, Esq.

Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee took the chair.

The 1st Resolution was moved by Baboo Mohesh Chunder Banerjea, and seconded by Rev. Lal Behari Dey:—

"That this meeting of the pupils of the Revd. Alexander Duff, D.D., LL.D., while regretting his retirement from the scene of his Indian labours, desire to express their deep gratitude to him for the benefits he has conferred not only on themselves, but on the country at large; their sincere affection and profound reverence for him as their teacher; and their warm admiration of his disinterested exertions for the promotion of the welfare of the people of India.

The 2nd Resolution was moved by Baboo Baneemali Dey, and seconded by Baboo Doorga Dass Kar:—

"That the following Address be presented to Dr. Duff at a public meeting of the students and ex-students of the Free Church Institution:—

"To the Rev. Alexander Duff, D.D., LL.D. Senior Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, Calcutta.

"REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—We, the students and ex-students of the Calcutta Free Church Institution, and its branch schools in the Mofussil, desire to convey to you an expression of our sorrow at the prospect of your departure from India, and of our gratitude for the benefits you have conferred on us and on our nation.

"We regard it, sir, as a most auspicious circumstance in our lives that we have had the benefit of your tuition. Those of us that had the privilege personally of sitting at your feet can never forget the rare ability you showed, not only in communicating knowledge, but also in instilling into youthful minds the principles of wisdom. We can never forget the ease with which you made us apprehend the deepest of truths, the flood of light you poured on every subject, the copiousness of your explanations, the felicity of your illustrations, and the stirring appeals by which you always incited us to the pursuit of truth and the practice of virtue.

"But, sir you have not only been an admirable teacher but the founder of a noble educational institute. This institution, within the walls of which we are now assembled, was planned by your genius, and maintained by your commanding energy, till you have raised it to be one of the most important and most useful educational establishments in the land. It is difficult to estimate the amount of good which this institution has done. It has, for the last thirty-three years, been imparting the blessings of a sound and liberal education to thousands of the youth of Bengal; it has exercised a beneficial influence on the systems of education introduced into the country; it has contributed more largely towards the improvement of the middle class of our nation than any single college or school that can be named. All these blessings are to be ascribed, under God, to you; for the institution which has imparted them is the fruit of your genius, your philanthropy and your piety.

"Nor are you, sir, merely the founder of a successful college. You, more than any other person, are entitled to the appellation of the Father of English education in Bengal. It is true that English schools, such as they were, existed in the country before you reached our shores; but it cannot be doubted for a moment that you exalted education in this country, from being a mere empirical art, to the noble science of developing the powers and susceptibilities of the mind; while it is a simple fact that, for a long time, you stood in the field as the lone champion of a moral and religious education.

"But, sir, the services you have rendered to the cause of education have not been confined to Bengal: they have extended to the sister Presidencies and to all parts of India. We believe we state a simple fact when we say that the celebrated Education Despatch of the 19th of July, 1854, which inaugurated the establishment of Universities in India, which extended the patronage of the State to private schools by initiating the system of grants-in-aid, and which created a new era in the educational history of the country, is largely indebted, for its wise and liberal provisions, to your suggestions; and it is not too much to say that, ever since the establishment of the Calcutta University no one has contributed so much to the successful accomplishment of its objects as yourself.

"It thus appears, sir, that your name stands the highest and the first amongst all the promoters of education in India; and sure we are that your honoured name will be remembered to the latest ages amid the benedictions of an enlightened and grateful nation.

"And now, reverend and dear sir, we affectionately bid you farewell. May the Almighty grant you health and strength to enable you to pass in your native land the evening of a well-spent life in serene repose. We commend you to His fatherly care and protection, being well assured that to you will be addressed, on the day of final account, the cheering words—'Well done, thou good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things: I will make thee ruler over many things: enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.'—We remain, rev. and dear sir, your affectionate pupils."

The 3rd Resolution was moved by Baboo Bipin Behari Sinome, and seconded by Baboo Radha Gobinda Basak:—

"That a fund be raised for the purpose of erecting a marble bust of Dr. Duff, which is to be placed in the Calcutta Free Church Institution."

The 4th Resolution was moved by Baboo Harish Chunder Mitter, and seconded by Baboo Umesh Chunder Sarkar, B. A.:—

"That for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the meeting a committee be appointed of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number:—

"Baboos Khetter Mohun Chatterjee, Mohesh Chunder Banerjea, Hara Sankar Das, Bana Mali Dey, and Bipin Behari Sinome, Rev. Lal Behari Day, Baboos Radha Gobinda Basak, Nil Mani Mitter, Ishan Chunder Sarkar, Joorga Das Kar, Ishan Chunder Ghose, Umesh Chunder Chatterjee, and Netra Gopal Laha, the Rev. Jagadishwar Bhattacharjeo, Rev. Prasanna Kumar Chatterjee, and Baboos Ishan Chunder Singha, and Baikuntha Nath Dey."

Allusion was made to letters of apology from Sir R. Napier, K. C. B.; R. B. Chapman, Esq.; H. Woodrow, Esq., M. A.; Rajah Kally Kirshna Deb Bahadoor, and others, for their not being able to be present on the occasion.

The meeting broke up after the usual vote of thanks to the Chair.—*Id.*

CAPTAIN C. H. Browne, of H. M.'s 97th Regiment now stationed at Saugor, in Central India, has been appointed Pay Master of Pensioners, Fort William, in succession to Captain T. Horan, of H. M.'s 43rd L. I., who proceeds with his regiment to the seat of war in New Zealand, embarking this day, and leaving to-morrow morning.—*Englishman, Oct.* 8.

THE steam-ship *Lady Jocelyn*, engaged for the conveyance to New Zealand of the Head Quarters of H. M.'s 43rd L. I., will leave Calcutta this day with the following officers, men, women, and children:—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. P. Booth, Commanding; Majors F. H. Synge, and F. M. Colvil; Captains R. C. Glover, T. Horan, F. A. Smith, H. J. Borners, and E. Ufford; Lieutenants A. F. G. Glover, S. Coozier, C. H. Hatchell, W. Livesay, H. O. Bateman, H. C. Talbot, R. M. Tod, A. B. Onslow, S. V. A. Hamwick, and C. McLeod; Ensigns A. C. Money, H. W. Cuppage, and W. Clark; Quarter-Master A. Williams; Staff Surgeon A. D. Howe, in medical charge; Assistant-Surgeon R. A. P. Grant; 1 Schoolmaster, his wife and child, 652 men, 50 women, and 54 children.—*Id.*

THE case of *Jennings* vs. *The Hurkaru Press Company Limited* has been decided as reported in our legal columns—viz., by the tender of a full and ample apology. While claiming for the Fourth Estate the right of free and temperate discussion upon any subject affecting the public interests, we are glad that our contemporary has had the good sense to see and admit the utter inutility of attempting to defend a really indefensible line of action.—*Id.*

THE Dacca tea-pot storm, to which we referred a few days ago, has not been allowed to blow up to Simla, but has been laid by the Major General commanding the Presidency divison, whose opinion regarding the merits and demerits of the case is entirely adverse to the military medical disputan; and in our opinion, as formed from the tone and spirit of the correspondence, justly so. Dr. White has been ordered to tender to Mr. Abercrombie such a full and ample apology as shall perfectly satisfy that gentleman, or, in case of his refusal, to be prepared to stand his trial by Court-martial. He will do the former.—*Id., Oct.* 9.

ON the occasion of the departure for New Zealand of H. M.'s 43rd L. I., Major General Becher, commanding the Presidency division, has published a valedictory General Order, laudatory of the discipline and good conduct of the soldiers of that distinguished regiment, and expressing his thanks to Lieutenant Colonel Booth for their constant zealous co-operation in carrying on the military duties of garrison since the regiment entered Fort William. It is, we believe, usual for the government also, on these occasions, to express its approval of the services and exemplary conduct of a deserving regiment leaving the shores of India; and although the war services of H. M's. 43rd L. I. in this country have not been arduous or brilliant, from want of opportunity, a better behaved corps has never, we believe taken its departure from amongst us.—*Id.*

AT last there is some hope that an end will be put to those sad disputes among the American Missionaries at Tonghoo, which have done so much to injure the great work of Dr. and Mrs. Mason among the Karens in the absence of his cold weather tour the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah will personally enquire into the whole matter. Meanwhile the executive committee of the American Baptist Missionary Union have done what, if non-Episcopalian Missions had a decent organisation on the spot would have been effected long ago. A deputation, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Kincaid and Messrs. Stevens and Haswell is now at Tonghoo, enquiring into the disputes, and with the earnest desire to bring about such a reconciliation that the good work may not be impeded. Mrs. Mason now publicly states that her god-language theories were in no sense inspired, and that she never pretended they were. She declares—"if I have suggested anything contrary to the Holy Scriptures, or what Evangelical Christians cannot receive, I shall most cheerfully abandon it for ever." Meanwhile she and Dr. Mason continue to aid the civil administration by inducing the nomadic Karens to settle in the plains, clothed and in their right mind.—*Friend, of India, Oct.* 8.

WHEN we announced lately the sad death, by drowning, of the Rev. Stephen Hislop of Nagpore, one of the most accomplished and prudent of Indian Missionaries, we did not allude to the fact that he had left in Scotland a widow, a son and three daughters quite unprovided for. A Missionary receives as a rule only subsistence allowance. Even Dr. Duff never at any period of his career had more than £400 a year. Mr. Hislop had not so much as this. A Missionary has thus no means of laying up for his family, and ought not to do so if he had. By an almost criminal delay, Mr. Hislop's Church, which has an admirable insurance Fund for its Home Ministers, has only now begun to think of extending a similar benefit to missionaries who need it far more. Widow after widow, with fatherless children, has accordingly been left to the care of the Indian public which respected their husbands. With wondrous liberality has the English community of Nagpore shewn its respect for the deceased. But that community is small, and there is many a Scotchman, Christian and man of science in Northern India who will be glad to know that subscriptions for this purpose will be received by R. B. Chapman, Esq., C. S., Board of Revenue, Calcutta.—*Id.*

WE lately inserted a correspondent's complaint against the Stationary Office Calcutta. It is a curious fact that the quality of the stationery supplied to India has for the past century been a standing grievance. In 1733 the Court of Directors answered a similar complaint from Madras thus.—"That our several Settlements may be supplied with good paper, it is our constant method to draw by way of sample three sheets of each sort from the quantities consigned by every ship, one is kept here, one is put into the packet and the other in the chest at the time of packing; yo ur complaint against the stationery is general." Since the last reform in the Stationery Office all European, paper is supplied by contract with such firms as Messrs. Cowan and Sons of Edinburgh and Lepage and Co. of London and Calcutta at very reasonable rates, exactly as our correspondent recommended. Occasionally when supplies run short and similar articles have to be purchased on the spot, the price charged is 50 per cent. above contract rates. Sir Charles Wood has deemed this very contract system though it has lasted only two years. From 1864-65 the old plan of indenting on the Secretary of State for stationery is to be resorted to, and thus the local authorities will be freed from their present responsibility for the bad blotting paper, ink bottles and red tape complained of. Surely Sir Charles Wood is aware of the douceurs given by some contractors at home to secure the adoption of their traders at the expense of the public—a system so bad that houses like De La Rue's refuse to tender.—*Id.*

TRADE STATISTICS OF THE PORT OF CALCUTTA*

(*Friend of India, October* 8.)

WE have received this elaborate volume on the eve of going to press, too late to do more than acknowledge the very great labour evidently expended on its compilation by the active Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and the very great utility of the results not only to all mercantile men, but to all who would trace the history of commercial progress in India during the past third of a century. The Folio tables take up the tale of mercantile growth from the "Review of the External Commerce of Bengal from 1813 to 1827-28" published by H. H. Wilson in 1830, and the somewhat similar reveiw of the last five years of that period published by Mr. John Bell. An idea of the great value of the work may be formed from the contents of the first two parts, which constitute this volume. The first part contains tables of the General imports of merchandise from all countries, with the annual value thereof, from 1st May 1830 to 30th April 1862; general imports of treasure from all countries, with the annual value thereof, from 1st May 1830 to 30th April 1862; imports from each country separately detailed; a statement of the aggregate value of imports contributed annually by each country; a statement of the number of vessels and amount of tonnage arrived in the port of Calcutta, from 1st May 1830 to the 30th April 1862; and a statement of vessels entered at the Calcutta Custom House from 1st May 1851 to 31st December 1862, with a classification of sizes of vessels varying from 100 to 2,000 tons and upwards. The second part gives monthly details of the quantity and value of the principal articles imported from 1st May 1851 to 31st December 1862; monthly details of the value of the Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie; and a recapitulation—shewing at one view the annual results of the above details. Parts III. IV. and V. will exhibit details of Exports, in Tables uniform with the above, together with prices of Staple Imports and Exports and other statistical returns.

* Statistics of the Trade of the Port of Calcutta, in a series of Tabular Statements, shewing the Imports and Exports of Merchandize, Treasure, and Tonnage, from 1st May 1830 to 31st December 1862. By H. W. I. Wood, Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce. In V. Parts.—Parts I. and II. Calcutta: Printed at the Bengal Military Orphan Press, 6, Bankshall Street, 1863.

SITTANA.

(*Lahore Chronicle, Oct.* 7.)

IN a late issue we published an article from the *Friend of India* on the origin of the nest of fanatics that now occupy attention at Sittana on the Indus.

Their leader Sayud Ahmed, of Bareilly, on being disappointed in his attempt to raise Affghanistan to a Crusade against the unbelievers, who we e at the time Hindoo Sikhs and who had lately crossed the Indus, went down into the Sout hern and Eastern countries, where with his followers he preached effectually to the Hill tribes, and got them to join in a Holy war.

They gathered to the number they say of a couple of lacs of all arms and attacked the Sikhs at Akora, a village on the Cabul river and were defeated. The old Sikh chiefs said the other day he would never forget that day as long as he lived for the Pathans seemed a countless host ready to overwhelm them. The steady discipline of the Sikhs and their nine pounder "pitiable" however checked and thinned the Musulman rabble —Suynd Ahmeb himself was wounded and the Pathans retreated! A terrible slaughter then began for the Sikh horsemen were soon in the midst of the runaway mountaineers, who have a child-like dread of a mounted soldier. They allowed themselves to be cut down in heaps without making scarcely any resistance, so that night alone saved multitudes more from the sword.

They never fought the Sikhs again, but held their own in the Eusufzai doing battle with and killing one of Dost Mahomed's brothers who had been sent out from Peshawur to punish them.

In order to feed the numbers of Hindoostanee fanatics who had come with Sayud Ahmed, they were distributed among the Eufuszai villages in small numbers and entertained as guests at the expense of the people. After a time they, the Eufuszais, found that they could not do ter than settle among their Pathan friends, and asked or demanded their daughters in marriage. Now this was interfering with a prejudice that is the strongest a Pathan in those parts has. He will sometimes give his daughter to a real Sayud, a descendant of the Prophet, but he will never condescend to give her to an ordinary Mussulman. Not knowing how better to get over the difficulty they determined on massacring all the fanatics at once, and thus ridding themselves of their guests at a single blow. This they could not do if either refusing their request or offending the strangers.

Just at the close of the afternoon prayer on the appointed day, a circling cloud of smoke rose from the spur of a conspicuous hill, which was the preconcerted signal for the work of destruction to begin, which it did simultaneously all over the plain. The unprepared fanatics were cut down by the edge of the sword unsparingly in every village, but some contrived to save themselves by flight and made for the mountains. They were soon followed by the Eufuszais and other hill tribes, and allowed to settle at Sittana where they have been ever since.

Few if any of the original men are there now, but the little band has been unceasingly recruited by fanatics from Hindoostan or by others who had reason for leaving the land of jails and order. Some say Kitmutgars are to be found amongst them in some numbers, and that their master's silver spoons keep them from starving. They from time to time send men down to Hindustan who beg for them and receive supplies from the faithful, all in the name of religion. Lately they have been recruited by haunted sepoys, who like carrying a musket, and have made British India too hot for them to live in.

Their strong Mussalman fanaticism makes them acceptable to the ignorant Jedoons among whom they live, and the coin they bring from India is a mine of wealth to their poor mountaineers. It is likely we will again hear of their dispersion, but we must retain possession of their refuge, the great Mahaban, if we would secure our frontier villages from being molested by this nest of hornets.

CHERRA NEWS.

(*Dacca News, Oct.* 3.)

THE clouds are disappearing and the sun is once more beginning to shine on the Cherra hills. The heavy rain recently complained of, has all but ceased, and the weather is described as charming. The prospects of the rebels do not clear up with the weather. Their haunts will soon be accessible, and they will repent, when it is too late, that they did not accept the amnesty offered a year ago. Tidings from Cherra dated the 24th of Sept., represent nine or ten of the Jynta rebels as having been recently caught by the Cossya Police. These men would seem either to have strayed, or to have, in a spirit of daring, left the covert of the jungle in search of food. Any way, their apprehension is an important diminution of the rebel party, which by this time can scarce y number a score. This remnant is reported to be lurking in the neighbourhood of Nongkla'h, and closely watched by the Police. Indeed, in their new anxiety to propitiate the British Government after a period of doubtful loyalty, it is not likely that the chiefs and villagers of the hills will long suffer the rebels to enjoy their freedom. The spirit with which these men maintain their attitude of hostility, however, is worthy of a better cause. It may be an inability to estimate the real extent of the power they are opposing; it may be sheer desperation; but it is certain that their temper of mind is such that they will hold out to the last and never voluntarily surrender. Their numbers will never multiply, and their existence does not give a moment's alarm to the authorities or, indeed, to any one who understands the true state of matters; but it is not unlikely that as long has they are uncaptured, they will be a source of apprehension to the people. Their existence perpetuates a feeling of insecurity among the villagers of the interior, who, ignorant of their movements, know not when they may not be attacked. That this feeling of insecurity exists is evident from the numerous baseless rumours that gain currency among them. Now it is reported that the people of such and such a village have been caught and put to death; and now, that the Police guard of some out-post has been destroyed. The capture of the remaining rebels becomes important, and with a view to the actual security of the country, but to the sense of security which is still wanting among many of the loyal villages.

Colonel Haughton and Colonel Dunsford have both left. The former has gone in the Government steamer *Adjia* to Cooch Behar, where his presence is required for the settlement of grave disputes regarding the succession to the guddee. The late rajah dying childless so far as legitimate issue was concerned, availed himself of the right of adoption to appoint an illegitimate son as his successor. His widow, however, demands that the investiture should be postponed until the expected birth of a posthumous child, whose appearance on the stage would, she apprehends, qualify it, if a male, to reign in preference to the adopted successor. If matters are as we have just stated them, all that can be done for the present is to establish a regency, and we suppose Colonel Haughton has gone to Cooch Behar with this view. We hope he will not be long there. He has been away from his own proper duties for so many months, that Assam requires his presence. The deputy of mind of the people of the valley is not good; the neighbouring hill-tribes are disposed to be bumptious; and altogether, the man who is personally responsible for the tranquility of the country ought not to be diverted and longer from his legitimate duties.

The chiefs and tyngoors of the Cossya hills are, many of them, reported to be quarrelling and disputing among themselves with great energy, and the authorities of the district are not likely to be attacked with *ennui*. The rajah, of Nongklaw has quarrelled with the Kyngor, his step-father; and of the subjects, or rjots as we should call them in Bengal, some side with the rajah and others with the kyngor. The Rajah of Menayram is squabbling with the rajah of Marain for a piece of ground whose real ownership neither can prove. The rajahs of Nongstow and Rossai are trying to assume an authority over the Garrows which the latter resent, and against which they have appealed to the Governor General's Agent, Colonel Haughton. Then again, the inhabitants of a village called Manlong accuse their Sirdars of having surrendered to the Government, land belonging to the village, without previously obtaining their consent. And so on. Those land similar disputes, added to the standing dissensions on the subject of the limestone and orange produce of the hills, threaten to keep the authorities well employed.

Our correspondent winds up with the announcement that potatoes are so cheap in the hills that the people feed their cows and pigs on them. Nevertheless they will not sell them. Why this should be, it is difficult to say; it is ture that the expense of transit down-hill is greater than usual, and the people are perhaps unwilling to take upon themselves the risk of the additional expenditure; but we cannot conceive how there should be any risk considering the great demand for potatoes in the plains.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

(*Dacca News, Oct.* 3.)

DACCA threatens to bear away no inconsiderable share of the credit accruing from the preparation of books adapted to the use of Vernacular Schools. We have lying before us, three books, two of which are extremely elementary, whilst the third is of higher pretentions. The first entitled *Bastoo Shikhyá*, and written by one Shibhhooshun Dutt, is a sort of Bengali Lessons on Objects. It gives useful information on a variety of topics, and aims at embodying the philosophy of common things in a little treatise of thirty-two pages. Little boys and girls will learn, through its means, the uses to which cotton and hemp are put, what silk is and how it is manufactured, what printing presses are, and how paper is made. They will also become acquainted with the nature and uses of tea, and coffee, and sagoo, the different kinds of oil, salt, ghee, molasses and sugar. They will then be introduced to a knowledge of curry, spices, camphor, wax, lac, india-rubber, and various other things information on which is calculated to be entertaining as well as useful, especially to girls who must soon undertake the charge of households.

The *Adarsha Shiksa* is a sort of copper-plate slips for the use of Bengali boys who have copies to write. The mottoes are alphabetically arranged, and the type is large and clear.

But by far the most valuable and important book that has yet issued from a Dacca Press, is the Catechism of Natural Philosophy recently published by Mr. S. C. Aratoon of the Government Normal School in this city. Though designated a catechism, it is a book of questions only, and treats with considerable care and skill on all the topics usually included in the department of natural Philosophy. The questions embrace not only the facts of science but, in many instances, the history of those facts, and the principles of investigation, and will be an invaluable aid to vernacular students wishing to satisfy themselves that they have really mastered their text-books. Mr. Aratoon has not yet compiled a class-book, but a simple manual of questions to help the student in his preparations for the class. Of course it will also be optional with the teacher to use the manual in the class or not. But we think Mr. Aratoon might have suffered himself to aim at a higher purpose, for in our view, the value of the book would have been greatly enhanced, if he had appended brief answers to his questions, and sought to get the catechism introduced into the Normal Schools and perhaps some of the higher vernacular Schools as a class-book. The task would be a by no means ordinary one for an individual who had to begin with coining a Bengal scientific nomenclature, but this difficulty would not be felt by Mr. Aratoon who has already made his vocabulary of technical terms.

How far teaching science in Bengali is wise and economical is a separate question. We hold that the Government makes a great mistake in encouraging it. Take natural philosophy, or chemistry, or geology, or any of the liberal sciences. You want to teach it to a class of Bengali students. The technical difficulty meets you at the outset. Do you intend to retain the English terms, explaining them, as you proceed; or do you propose to translate them into the Bengali by the aid of the Sanscrit? Adopting this latter course, you would certainly get a vocabulary of words, but to what purpose would be the value of your vernacular nomenclature outside the class room? How is the world to know the precise meaning you attach to certain Sanscrit combinations, or the appropriated sense in which you use current phrases? But, perhaps, some one else is engaged in the same attack a class in the principles of the very same science you have selected. He works independently of you, but like you coins his own nomenclature. Is his nomenclature of any use outside the class rooms? Would his pupils understand your's? If there are not as many as the three Presidency Schools of Bengal have, each, their own Bengali nomenclature; how this state of things is to promote the cause of science, perhaps Mr. Atkinson will be so good as to inform the world.

We are of opinion that the English terms should be used even in the Bengali instruction. This will prevent the confusion that has arisen from the several independent attempts that have been made to furnish Bengali equivalents. If science is to be taught in Bengali, the wisest plan will be to preserve the English nomenclature, although a Bengali translation of the terms, from a feeling of respect to sentimental notions regarding vernacular education, reminds us of the Bengali who will make his hand travel all round the back of his head before he will bring it in front to indicate his nose!

But we are glad to know that our protests against the absurdities of the present system of vernacular education have not been lost upon the authorities. Next year will see English introduced into the Normal Schools. Why this change? Has it been found that a purely vernacular education is a failure? Has young Assam intended for school masters, must know English, or there can be no substantial progress in the cause of national education? Are the authorities really beginning to perceive that vernacular education is not so good as English, besides being necessarily, as a more crude and imperfect thing? The only class of men whom the present system is benefiting is the native Deputy Inspectors who have no difficulty in getting their own books adopted in the schools under their superintendence. The demand for new Bengali Books will be stimulated vigorously in the Dacca Circle now that Mr. Marjoribanks is reported to have ruled at the recent durbar of Deputy Inspectors, that any Deputy Inspector may introduce any book he pleases into the schools within his jurisdiction. The demand for new Bengali Books on countless kinds may henceforward increase with mysterious rapidity? they may be wrong in their history, wrong in their science, wrong in their morality, wrong in their grammar, but of a Deputy Inspector has taken into his head that they are right, his standing in the *gunation* is to them,—he can introduce them anywhere, and so make his speculation peculiarly profitable.

We say, the only people likely to flourish under the existing system of vernacular education are the Deputy Inspectors. The Government must, however, feel that the system is not worthless if it ought to be and is done, and the determination to introduce English into the Normal Schools of the country is an acknowledgment of their mistake. To teach the higher departments of knowledge in the vernacular, involves the preparation of books for them. These text-books are a source of expenditure, and as they are for the most part, nothing more a reproduction of English books in a vernacular garb any thing but elegant, they must give place to newer books as the sciences on which they treat are advanced. It is, to say the least, an unbearable nuisance, to have to prepare books yourself on every subject you propose to teach. It is far more simple and economical to teach your pupils English and then use English books.

THE CHARGE OF THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.

(*Times, September* 10.)

BY the last mail we have received the first Charge of Dr. Gell, the Bishop of Madras. In this document the Bishop acknowledges one important improvement in the religious position of our Government in India, which has resulted from the transference of the Indian Government from the East India Company to the Crown. "The Government of India," says his Lordship, "has finally disconnected itself with the support of idolatrous and Mahomedan worship." By an Act passed last March it is provided "that lands and other property managed by the Government for the benefit of mosques, temples, and other religious establishments shall be transferred to trustees or managers professing the religion for the purpose of which such establishment exists." This is one effect of the new rule of the Crown directly and by name in India. A mercantile company could act as trustee for Hindoo priesthoods and pagodas, if it liked, although it was an arrangement which nobody particularly applauded, because a company represents nobody but itself. The English Crown could not possibly do so; it represents a great Christian community, and would be both lowering itself and doing an injustice to the country in putting itself in such a relation to Paganism. The Bishop of Madras hails this step as improving the position of the missionary in India, and taking off a shackle from him. The Company's Government did not stand clearly forward in the eye of India as a Christian Government; these relations to paganism in which it had involved itself made its character a puzzle to the Hindoo. But now this source of mistake is removed, and the native can no longer taunt the missionary with this public and formal inconsistency in English Christianity.

While this Charge, however, is obviously the production of a zealous man, doing his work well, and a sensible man too, who discusses the different Indian questions with much temper and moderation, we cannot wholly agree with the line taken in it on the subject of Government education in India. This is one of the Indian questions, and one of the most agitated of those questions. The controversy relates to the position which the Bible ought to take in the Government schools of India. According to the existing system the Bible is not introduced except when called for; the object of the school is professedly secular education. Indian Government teaching does not profess to be more than this, it does not pretend to undertake religion. The Bishop of Madras thinks that this is not quite enough position to give to the Bible.

He does not, of course, want the Bible to be forced upon the pupils, but he thinks that the weight of the supposition ought to be on the side of admission, and not of exclusion, that, if nothing is said, it ought to be assumed that instruction in the Bible is wanted, and that the system ought to throw upon the pupil the refusal of such instruction, and not make the reception of it depend on his express request for the benefit. The Bishop admits many advantageous fruits of the present system—"first, that there are Christian masters at the head of some of the Government schools who care for the souls as well as the intellects of those whom they are appointed to teach; and, secondly, that books are used in which distinctive Christian principles and facts are mentioned." But this is the fault of the system, it "excludes the Bible with exceptions, instead of including it with exceptions. It says you shall not [illegible]

RECENT RESEARCHES ON RADIANT HEAT.

(*Saturday Review.*)

WHEN a ball is shot against a target, heat is developed by the collision, and what is true for sensible masses is also true for the ultimate atoms of matter. Whenever motion is destroyed, be it atomic or be it the motion of sensible masses, an equivalent of heat is generated. Thus, when we exhaust a receiver by an air-pump and allow air to rush in to fill the receiver, the collision of the air-particles against the sides of the receiver heats the particles. By a most instructive experimental arrangement Professor Tyndall permitted the particles thus heated to discharge their heat against a thermo-eletric pile. Air hydrogen, oxygen, or nitrogen, show under these circumstances a scarcely perceptible rediative power. But while they are thus heated—or, better still, before the air is allowed to enter the exhausted receiver—let a small quantity of alcohol, or ether, or ammonic, or chloric ether vapour be permitted to enter the receiver. Then permit the air to stream it. The air is heated, communicating its heat to the ether vapour, and the molecules of the vapour at once show themselves to be powerful dischargers of the heat. By their intermediation the heat is quickly disposed of. They are so related to the elastic medium which pervades space that they cannot move in this medium without producing great disturbance, whereas the atoms of an elementary gas glide through the medium with a scarcely sensible power of imparting motion to it. The case has its exact parallel in the phenomena or sound. A small tuning-fork struck sharply and held in free airis hardly audible, but placed upon a sounding-board—on a table for instance, or on any body presenting a broad surface to the air—the board discharges the motion of the fork upon the air, and becomes a copious source of sound. The elementary atom alone is like the tuning-fork alone; the heat of the former, like the sound of the latter, is nearly insensible. But, applied to the compound ether molecule, the latter plays the part of the sound-board, and discharges an amount of motion on the elastic space-medium which the atom acting singly is utterly incompetent to impart.

The radiation of a gas through the same gas has been largely illustrated by recent experiments, and the influence of coincidence of period strikingly shown. The power, moreover, of certain atoms to impart motion to the elastic space-medium is not materially affected by the entangling of the atoms together so as to form liquids and solids. The act of radiation and the act of absorption are molecular acts, and the molecule carries its power, both as a radiator and an absorber, through all its states of aggregation. An elaborate series of experiments has been executed on the transmission of radiant heat through vapours, and then by enclosing in rock-salt cells the liquids from which these vapours were derived; they also were subjected to examination. In all cases it was found that the molecule retained its power when it passed from the free vaporous condition to the thrall of cohesion. Aqueous vapour, for example, is a powerful radiator, and a powerful absorber; and these powers are retained when the vapour condenses to water, and when it congeals to ice. Thus we convert radiant heat into an explorer of molecular condition; thus we affix purely physical quality to the ultimate particles of matter; the differences between elements and compounds manifesting themselves in a striking and significant way in the relations of these respective classes of bodies to the space-medium in which all matter is immersed.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL ON HEAT*

(*London Review.*)

OF all the physical forces, or physical force, which man has applied to his use, there is one which it seems a special characteristic of his nature to deal with—heat. By his use of fire man is distinguished from all the rest of the animal creation. By heat he cooks his food and defends his house from the inclemency of the weather; by heat he smelts out the precious metals of the earth; and by heat he travels with a speed and power unsurpassable by the fleetest and strongest beasts; by heat he obtains mechanical power for his mills and engines, equal to hundreds and thousands of horses and millions of men,

something which it meant for a literature, and something which it meant for art. There appears to be a general, although not an invariable progress. At first, vastness is most appreciated in architecture—gaudy colouring as a means of decoration. The rules of construction are few and simple; those who seek to produce something more admirable than their neighbours seek to excel them in costliness, in the use of rare material, and in the gigantic proportions of their work. By and bye it is felt that that is not all—that a building may be vast, and yet not beautiful—decoration rich and costly, and yet not graceful; and then comes the higher and later development of taste, that which looks beyond the material to the form, and which recognises, though perhaps unconsciously to itself, the existence of certain general laws of beauty. And let this be observed, it is precisely when the feeling for art has reached this stage that art is able to become really popular, that it ceases to be confined to a few, and is the property and possession of the entire nation. An example will best explain what I mean. Ornaments of gold and silver derive their chief value from the rarity of the material of which they are made. They are costly; we know them to be costly; we associate them, therefore, with ideas of luxury and splendour. If the discovery of new mines rendered them common, they would lose half their value in our eyes. But an article of ordinary domestic use, such as we find in the remains of Roman and Greek houses, or a common cast from some celebrated statue, may have cost very little; it may be capable of indefinite multiplication at a very low price, and yet, if the proportions and design be such as we approve, the commonness of the thing will not prevent its being valued by men of taste. Take colouring; it is not the rarest and most expensive dyes, it is the happy combination of colours that gives beauty to our carpets or to the paper on our walls. Take furniture; it would not be difficult to show specimens which for their splendour are thought fit to be placed in the houses of millionaires, and to put side by side with them others of very ordinary material; and yet every man whose judgment in art has been formed will condemn the first as heavy and ungraceful, and will look with pleasure at the symmetry and proportion of the last. Take architecture; you may look, unfortunately, in any English town or country, on some building, public or private, of vast pretensions, to raise which estates have been sold or ratepayers heavily taxed, and yet the elevation of some comparatively humble dwelling, raised at one-hundredth part of the cost, will at once strike the eye as conforming to the laws of beauty, from which the more sumptuous edifice departs. Well, then, what is the result of all this? Why, that art ought not to be, and cannot be, the mere plaything of luxury or the mere slave of wealth. If it were, I for one should care very little about it. I cannot conceive a man of sense and feeling setting great store on pleasures which cannot be shared by the great bulk at least of educated persons. (Loud cheers.) We value art, we honour it, we seek to promote it, because it is in its nature universal—popular in the true sense; because, like all sources of enjoyment which are intellectual and not material, it belongs to all those, and to those only, who have within themselves the power to appreciate it,—who are students and scholars, not merely purchasers and patrons. Don't let me be misunderstood. All honour to those—and in this town, and in Lancashire, and in England generally, they are not few—who having wealth at command, employ it in the judicious patronage of living art. I have sometimes heard it said with a sneer of some such persons, that they do what they are doing rather from a spirit of ostentation than from a genuine feeling for the cause. I don't believe that is true, but I do not greatly care whether it be true or not. Honour, I say, to those whose ostentation—if it be such—takes a form so useful to the community, so useful to the thousands whom, though they may never see the gallery or the patron, the picture reaches in the form of an engraving, and who profit by the diffusion of a taste for art. Let us secure the thought and work of the real artist, let it cost what it may. The task of reproducing that thought and spreading it abroad among the community will never want capable minds and ready hands, for in this respect art has gone so far hand in hand with literature—the cheap print has kept pace with the cheap newspaper and the cheap book. Whoever writes, whoever paints, in the present day, does so not for a select few, but for the entire nation. And let me say this, that if among every civilized people art be necessary to adorn and embellish life, it is more than ever necessary in this age and country. The characteristic of our modern life is that, while comparatively secure and peaceful, it tends continually to become more organized, and therefore more monotonous. Labour is divided to a greater extent than formerly; men in all classes—I speak of those 999 out of every 1,000 who have their living to get—take to one serious pursuit, and do that one thing during the greater part of their lives. That rule holds good in all cases, from the lawyer with his brief to the operative who tends a loom. No body can doubt that the results of this system are good for society as a whole, but it may be doubted whether it is equally good as regards the character of the individual man. There is a certain monotony which creates a craving for excitement and pleasure; there is a certain narrowness induced by constant absorption in one pursuit; and to satisfy that craving innocently, to counteract that narrowness, is no slight difficulty and no unimportant object. Style it is that art may do much. Something also may be said of the compulsion that seems to be upon us to reside more and more in towns; to see less and less of those aspects of nature which exercise upon our mind an influence more important and more salutary than we are perhaps aware of; while for the most part, it must be admitted the appearance of English towns is fitted to destroy rather than create a right taste. But there is besides this a more directly practical and industrial purpose to be served. We are now a mercantile and manufacturing even more than an agricultural community. It would be the idlest waste of time to speak of the importance of the manufacturing interest at a moment when the temporary collapse of that interest (temporary no reasonable man can doubt it will be) has cast a gloom over the whole North of England. But for manufacturing success a certain training in art is indispensable. Coarse and cheap fabrics may indeed go into all the markets of the world, resting on their utility and their cheapness as the sole and sufficient recommendation. For the production of such we in England have great natural and acquired advantages. But for the more refined and not less useful class of fabrics it is not enough to have good material and honest workmanship. There must be something to please an educated eye and taste, and it is well known that, as regards these, English taste had until late years been a byword throughout the Continent. It is quite otherwise now. M. Chevalier, the celebrated French economist, in his report on the Exhibition of 1862, says—"The upward movement is visible above all among the English. The whole world has been struck with the progress which they have made, since the last Exhibition, in designs for stuffs and in the distribution of colours, as also in carving and sculpture, and articles of furniture." And he dwells with a very natural and patriotic alarm on what he calls "the preeminence of France in the domain of taste" receiving a check from this newly created competition of English workmen. (Cheers.) Another of the French jurors says on the same subject,—"It is impossible to ignore the fact that a serious struggle awaits France from this quarter;" and he adds more to the same effect. A third, M. Merimee, speaks in the same way, and he adds,—"It is our duty to remind our workmen that defeat is possible, that it may be even foreseen at no distant date. English industry has during the last 10 years made amazing progress, and we may soon be left behind." Now, it is worth notice that each of these gentlemen, writing separately, ascribes the advance of the last 10 years—which they cannot deny—mainly to the creation of these Schools of Design, and to the spreading by them of a kind of knowledge which previously did not exist. The increase of these schools has been great and rapid. There were very few (19, I think) in the time of the first Exhibition. There are 90 now established and working; upwards of 70,000 pupils are reported to Government as receiving instruction in art, and the general proficiency is undoubtedly on the increase. By the report published in May last it appears that the first-class prizes for 1862 are 3,700 odd, against 2,700 odd in the year 1860 (an increase of 1,000 in two years; the local medals 1,068 against 861; the national medallion prizes, (which I should explain are the highest prizes given) 89 against 76. The standard is said to remain the same, and the increase, therefore, is a fair measure of the progress made. (Cheers.) There are persons who tell you there is a point of refinement which is reached in some other countries to which you will never bring the English taste. I have heard that often, but I don't believe it, because I see no reason why it should be true; and I see many reasons which make me think it improbable. There is no want of a taste for beauty in the English mind. The English eye is more sensitive to dirt to disorder, to whatever indicates negligence and slovenliness than that of any people in Europe, except perhaps the Dutch. Our gardens excel those of any other nation. There is not much to say for our architecture, but that is rather due to the want of good models from which to copy. The eye can only see that which it has been trained to observe. No doubt wide differences of national character do exist, and if we had tried this experiment before on a large scale and had failed, there might then be some reason for despondency; but it never has been tried. Artistic culture does not come by nature, and unless it did there were no means by which it could possibly reach the mass of English society. I have never heard that English gentlemen were inferior to foreigners either in love for art or in capacity for appreciating it; and what one class can do, that with equal opportunities can be done by any other class. At any rate, I say, let us continue to try. It may be too early to boast, but it is also too early to give it up. We still at the present day, import skilled designers from France. But there was a time when no English school of painting existed, and when a gentleman imported his pictures as necessarily as he imported his wine. We know how little that is the case now. So, again, 50 years ago, architecture as an art was almost extinct in England. Look at most buildings of the last century, especially of the latter part of it, and you cannot fail to be struck, not so much by the absence of taste, as by the absence of all attempt at taste. In our towns the very idea of ornament seemed to be discarded, and the utmost ambition of the architect was to produce, at a moderate cost, a box of bricks in which a family might conveniently reside. (Applause.) But within the last 30 years a great revival has taken place; public buildings and houses on a large scale are for the most part now such as you can look at not only without offence, but even with real enjoyment. I wish I could say the same thing of smaller buildings, of our suberban villas, our cotton mills, our rows of cottages. As to those the best that can be said, for the most part, is that the construction being on a par with the design they are not likely long to encumber the earth. (Laughter and appaluse.) But even here there are exceptions to the general rule of deformity. Near Wigan (if I may select one instance) I saw the other day a new mill of vast extent rising—and I was glad to see it on quite other than artistic grounds—which was not as usual, an eyesore, but a real pleasure to the eye to rest upon, so well had architectural effect been attended to in its construction. I suspect if, at the beginning of the present century, any manufacturer had indulged in such a taste he would have found some difficulty in proving his sanity among his neighbours and rivals in business. (Applause.) At the present day an instance like that which I mention, though still rare, is not unique. In Manchester, in Liverpool, in the city of London, there are buildings destined for business purposes—banks, insurance offices, warehouses, and the like—which may fairly compete for splendour and purity of design with similar works in any part of the world. We have then the fact, patent to observation, that in every branch of fine arts, in architecture, in painting, in decorative skill, England during the last generation has made great and rapid progress. I think, therefore, that in promoting these Schools of Design, intended for the better culture of art, we are supplying a real want, and representing a real tendency of our time; and, in that belief, I now undertake, with pleasure, the duty that has brought me here—that of distributing the prizes to the successful candidates. (Cheers.) May they go on as they have begun; may they remember that early victories are not necessarily a guarantee for continued success. No step can be gained without effort; and he, I believe, is no true artist to whom that effort is not a pleasure. And let those who have been unlucky in the present competition recollect that "the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong;" and let them look forward with unabated confidence to future trials, certain that no considerable position was ever yet obtained in any department of human labour without the painful but the necessary experience of some occasional failures. (After some concluding remarks the noble lord sat down amid loud cheering.)

The distribution of prizes then proceeded. The following obtained medals:—Emily Gibbons, Anne Knowles, Winifred Duckett, Emily B. Gorst, Anne Riley, John Hague, James Tyson, Robert Coulthart, John Pinch, William Turner, J. Townson, C. R. Burton, G. H. Holt, W. H. Clemmey, G. A. Wade, and J. F. Birchall. Messrs. Holt and Turner were recommended for national competition. There were from 60 to 80 recipients of other prizes.

At the conclusion of the meeting a vote of thanks was given to Lord Stanley for presiding.

Business Announcements.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls	Rs. 5 0
Do. Double do.	3 12
Do. Youth's do.	3 0
Do. do. do.	1 8
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Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.	
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MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.

TILL OR DRAWERS size 2¾ and 2½ in., each ..... Rs. 10 0

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STRAIGHT; *To screw on Flat.* } CUT; *To let in Flush.* } 3,3½ & 4, ins. ea... 10 8

BOX OR CHEST. 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each ..... Rs. 11 to 12 0

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SAFE with Patent Locks ..... Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.

Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

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No. 2	—9 1/2	„ 6	„ 3½	„	..... „	23 0
No. 3	—10½	„ 6	„ 4	„	..... „	25 0
No. 4	—12	„ 7	„ 5	„	..... „	28 0
No. 5	—13	„ 8	„ 5½	„	..... „	32 0

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No. 3	—17½	„ 10½	„ 7¼	„	..... „	33 0
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DEED BOXES.

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No. 3	—16½	„ 12½	„ 11	„	..... „	39 0
No. 6	—23½	„ 16½	„ 16½	„	..... „	52 0

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RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.

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The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kind

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.

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MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums Bells.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.

MESS STORES and of all kinds.

WINES of very superior quality.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

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CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassimeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and coloured Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

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Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Tarnished Kidderminster Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of best quality Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

A good supply of best Cheroots.

German Silver Kt. T. Star in case 20

Kt. T. Patee Cross 10

Revs' Arch Border Locket Jewels 30

Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel 15

Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Hangings and case 14

Ribbon from 1½ to 2½ inches, Skins, Rosette, Tassells, &c.

Terms—Cash.

Owing to a large amount in our Books unpaid, all orders in future must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, otherwise they will not be attended to.

European Assistant wanted.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the new attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. THORNHILL the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Earrings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill	
Brothers, warranted for two years	Rs. 225
Do. Do. Do. second class	„ 200
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Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London.	„ 185
Do. Do. Do. second class	„ 175
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones	„ 80
Do. Do. Do. second class	„ 65
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted	„ 85
Do. Do. Do. second class	„ 75
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit	„ 40
Do. Do. Do. second class	„ 35
Best made Gold Levers, by Petee	„ 60
Do. Do. Do. second class	„ 55
Best made Silver Watches, by Petee	„ 35
Do. Do. Do. second class	„ 30
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from	„ 15 to „ 30
Railway Time Keepers.	
Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt, Waist Buckles.	
Large assortment Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from	Rs. 30 to „ 60
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3½ inch in diameter	„ 25
Ladies and Gentleman's Dressing Cases.	
Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.	
Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.	
Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calendars, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.	
Ladies' Companions in mother-o'pearl from 10 to 25.	
Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached, Purses Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Inkstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.	
American Flycatchers.	
Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr. A. C. THORNHILL when in Geneva.	

FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suites	Rs. 30
Royal Arch do.	„ 30
Master Masons Aprons	„ 15
Do. „ Sash.	„ 10
Rose Croix Jewels	„ 10
German Silver Kt. T. Star in case	„ 20
Kt. T. Patee Cross	„ 10
Revs' Arch Border Locket Jewels	„ 30
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel	„ 15
Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Hangings and case	„ 14
Ribbon from 1½ to 2½ inches, Skins, Rosette, Tassells, &c.	

Terms—Cash.

Owing to a large amount in our Books unpaid, all orders in future must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, otherwise they will not be attended to.

European Assistant wanted.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

500 Pieces Grey Longloth.			
500 „	„ Shirtings.		
400 „	„ Madapollams.		
2 Cases T. Red Shawls.			
1 „ T. Red Serries.			
8 „ T. Red Printed Mulls.			
12 Pieces Woollen Cloth.			
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.			
2 Cases S Fine Blue laid Foolscap 12 lbs.			
1 „ „ „ „ wove	„	12	„
2 „ „ „ „ laid	„	13	„
2 „ „ „ „	„	14	„
42 Ac ount Books.			
A few Cases superior Foolscap Paper.			
1 Case Fancy Buggy whips.			
2 „ Porcelain Toys.			

On account and at the risk of Thacker Chutoorbhoy Jeurien the first purchaser, by order of Messrs. Mahomed Noor Mahomed & Co.

1.9 Pieces Rough Brown Holland.

AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE LUNDER AT 2 P.M.

On account and at the risk of Looemaay Abdeola ex *City of Brussels.*

L A				
238 /53	5	Hhds and 1 Tierce	Earthenware.	
2e9 /291½	2	„	ditto	ditto.
29 /3-0½	8	„	ditto	ditto.
3o1/321	21	„	ditto	ditto.
322/3	2	Tierces		ditto.
324/31	11	Hds.		ditto.
	Ex *City of Edinburgh.*			
L A				
239/42	4	Tierces	Earthenware.	
243/50	8	Hhds.	ditto.	
251/2	2	Tierces	ditto.	
253/83	30	Hhds.	ditto.	
285	1	ditto	ditto.	
287/90	4	ditto	ditto.	
293	1	ditto	ditto.	
L A				
G				
490/3	4	Casks	Hookas.	

SALE OF BEST SEASONED 2 INCH TEAK BOARDS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.'s godowns, on the Elphinstone Bundor. about 20.000 best seasoned 2 inch Teak Boards.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, PLATEDWARE, HANGING ARGAND LAMPS, HARDWARE, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, an invoice of Fancy Goods, Platedware, Hanging Argand Lamps, Hardware, &c., the same comprising Double Electroplated 4, 3, 6 and 7 Bottles Cruets, 2 and 3 Bottles Liquor and Pickle Frames, Breakfast Cruets, Tea and Coffee Services, Dish Covers and Curry Dishes, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, 10 and 12 inch Hanging Argand Lamps, Bronze reading Lamps, Table Shades, Spare tops, bottoms, and chimnies, Cut Drops of various sorts, Chubb's, and Bob's Deed Cash and Palinquin Boxes, Flower Vases, Bead Necklaces and Collars, Measuring Tapes, Day and Night Telescopes, Eye Protectors, Looking Glasses, Knife cleaning Boards, Brass Mortars, Pestles and weights, Fancy Walking Sticks, G. Silver Handle Cutlery, very superior Whalebone Buggy and Chariot Whips, full Plated Carriage Lamps, Scale beams with Chains complete, by Williams, Carriage Axles, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Residence, Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of Abdool Rahman Esq., the same comprising Rich Cut Glassware, Decanters, &c., handsome Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, best Plated Hot Water Curry Dishes, a Set of Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, a Set of Shell Pattern Silver Spoons and Forks for 12, Table Cutlery, Bed and Table Linen, Dining, Side, Drawing Room, Pier, Round, Card and Writing Tables, Dining Room, and Drawing Room, Easy, Fauteuil, Arm and Folding Chairs, Conversation Sofas, Ottomans, Glass Shades, clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobe Screens, Camp Cots, four-post Bedstead, Tea Poys, Flower and Hat Stands, Side Board, a sweet toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons, Music Stool, a 30-inch day ormulu Clock, Book-cases with glass doors, Cheval Glass, Dressing, Bath, and Dispense room Furniture, Cook-room Articles, &c. &c.

AT P.M

(If not previously disposed of.)

A nearly new Hanson, a light Brougham with pole and shaft, suitted either for one or two horses.

Catalogues are published, and the Property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Yacht *Sunbeam*, Cutter Rigged, Coppered and Copper-fastened, about 12 tons burthen, together with her Anchor, Cables, Sails, &c.

She is now hauled up on the shore at Sewree, and can be inspected by any intending purchaser.

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A few Cases just arrived per Steamer from China. Rs. 12 per Case of six Jars.

Bombay, 19th October 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

SALE OF LARGE SIZED LOOKING GLASSES.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant a few Pairs Large Size and very Handsome Looking Glasses in gilt Frames, Candles, &c. &c.

SALE OF PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the compound of the Iron Works of Messrs. Dixon & Co., Byculla—

One Portable Steam Engine with its Machinery.

AN AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, FIRST RATE PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS, VALUABLE ENGINEER'S INSTRUMENTS, &c., IN NO. 1. CHURCH LANE, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Premises, No. 1, Church Lane, Fort, all the Office Furniture, first-rate Photographic Cameras, Valuable Engineer's Instruments, &c., the property of SAMUEL PEAKES, Esq., Civil Engineer, (proceeded to Europe), the same comprises Glass and Porcelain Ware, Circular, Dining, Table, Sofa Cots, Reclining Couches, Dressing Table, and Glass, Screen, Time Pieces, &c.

One large size 12 in. Mahogany Camera, Portable Stand, focusing screen, Carrying Slide and Extra Slide for Stereoscopic Slides.

One smaller do., in Walnut Case, for Card de visite Portrait or Landscape, fitted with Jamin's Patent Orthoscopic Triplet Lens and 6 extra double Slides complete in Portable case.

One Stereoscopic Camera by "Dr. Hill Norris" fitted with Warrented Twin Lens, and Extra Double Slides.

One first-rate Woodward's Patent Solar Camera for Enlarging Portraits to any size required, the Box fitting 1 Ream of Paper of the finest quality and Developing Cloth, &c. ready for use, with Book of Instructions complete, also fitted with 2 Jamin's Patent Orthoscopic Triplet Lens, the whole of the Portable Darkroom Enclosure, with Lead Cistern, Shelves, Doors, and a Harmonium.

One pair of Mengey's 3½ in. full size Lens for Landscape and Portrait with Cover up to 12 in. square.

One pair 2½ in. Lens. One pair 1½ in Do., Printing Frames, Glass and Porcelain Funnels, Dipping Baths, Clips, &c.

One large Transit Theodolite by "Troughton and Sims" fitted with every improvement complete for any kind of surveying, Terrestrial, and Astronomical in 2 Mahogany Cases with Stand.

One Dumpy Level 14 in. in Case with Stand and Extra inverted Eye piece complete,

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One Universal Sun Dial Pocket Compass in Case complete, by "Troughton and Sims."

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One Optical Square, by "Troughton and Sims."

One Cross Staff, with Compass and Stand.

Two—14 in. Gravet's Levelling Staves.

One large five feet six Telescope by "Troughton and Sims."

Three Surveying Chains 100—66—and 50 feet, and 2 Sets of Arrows.

Brass, Ivory, and Ebony Parallel Rulers.

One Telescopic Drawing Traumel.

One Binocular Telescope in Sling Case, by Baker of London.

Spirits levels, &c. &c. one Double Barrelled Gun in Case complete, One Gyroscope complete & Miscellaneous articles &c.,

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from 21st instant.

AN AUCTION SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE, CARVED SHOP FURNITURE, GLASS PORCELAIN AND PLATED-WARE, HANGING ARGAND LAMPS, WALLSHADES, &c., AT No. 25, MEADOW STREET, FORT, (NEXT TO MESSRS AHMEDBHOY MILLINER.)

On MONDAY, the 2nd, and on TUESDAY, the 3rd November next, and if necessary on the following day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at No. 25, Meadow Street, Fort, the property of the late Dossa Samjee, deceased, and by order of Samjee Lalljee, the same comprises Cut Glassware, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, Tea and Dessert Sets, Cut Quart, Pint and Claret Decanters, Sets of Plated Dish Covers, Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, Liquor and Egg Frames, Toast Racks, Bread Baskets, Tea Sets, single and Chamber Candlesticks, Butter Pots, Bottle Stands, Pewter and Brass Tea Pots and Kettles, Wire Covers, English Tin Foot Baths and Tubs, Plated and Bronze 6 Light Double, and Single Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, with Drops, Reading Lamps, Opra Glasses, Plated Double, Treble, and Single Branched Wallshades with Cut Shades, Pans, Drops, and Brackets, several pairs, of Brass and Bronzed Gas Bottomed Globe Lamps, Mahogany Toilet Glasses, Table Covers, Carpet Bags, Bridles, Sets of Plated Spoons and Forks, Cutlery by Harris and Howson &c. Candles, one new Side Saddle, Hyarabad Rugs, several Glass Door Cupboards, Dispense Tables, Whips, English Portmanteaus and Tin Air Tight Boxes.

Also, on the 3rd idem, next to (Roman Catholic Chapel), all the Carved Furniture, such as, Circular and Pier Tables, Side Board, and Chiffoniers, Gas Screens, Teapoys, Conversation Half Backed, and Reclining Couches, Sets of Dining and Camp Tables, Easy, Arm, and Rocking Chairs, Flower Stands, Cheval Glass, Hatstands, Towel Horses, Card and Sofa Tables, English Lagatelle Board, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Presses and several miscellaneous articles.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from 23rd instant.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th October 1863.

ANDERSON & Co.,

English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,

No. 4, MEADOW STREET,

OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

NAVIGATION, AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate of Fitness) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master,
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS.

5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, 2 Cases of fancy Flannel, 3 Cases of Black Union Cloth, 2 Cases of fancy Tweed, 3 Cases fancy mixed Teed, 3 Case of Check Melton, 2 Cases of suit of Clothes, 2 Cases of Woollen Superfine Cloth, 2 Cases of Drab Venition Cloth, 3 Cases containing Argand, Reading and Table Lamps, two light Brackets, Wall Moon, Portmanteau, Spring Cigar Cases, Spring Knee Caps, Overland Trunks, Head Collars Sets of Plated Gig Harness, assorted Carpet Bags of Sizes, a Dinner Set, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just received new Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orlaxa*, by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, Brass and Plated Gilt Harness, Ladies side Saddles, quilled, with Furniture complete.

Holland Gin in cases of 11 bottles.

Tents and Ladies riding Switches.

Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.

Ready-made Flannel Coats, &c., Tennent's Beer 50 dozen in Quarts and 50 dozen in Pints, 50 dozen Porter in Quarts and 50 dozen in Pints, 50 d zen Sherry brandy, 50 dozen Sherry Cordial and 50 dozen Sherry, a Case of Saddlery by Adams of London, 100 d zen Port Wine in Quarts and 100 dozen in Pints by Hunter and Graham, and 25 dozen Cider.

JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.

Fancy Gold Brooches.
Gold Bracelets an Earrings.
Gold Necklets.
Ruby and Sapphire Rings.
Fancy Albert Chains.
Fancy Cravat Pins.
Fancy Sleeve Links.
Fancy Studs.
Fancy Cravat Rings.

N.B.—Messrs Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th October 1863.

Insurances, &c.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention at the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to insure Freight and Cargo to the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents for the Company in Bombay.

Bombay, 23rd September 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.

Manchester, 15th July 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Manchester, &c.
JOHN TODD, Esq., *Chairman.*

W. H. Bradley, Esq.	Joseph Schofield, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.	N. Shelmerdine, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq. Liverpool.	James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
Alex. Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.	James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Wm. Fenton, Esq., Rochdale.	Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.	Barton Wood, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.	C. Holland